# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,736—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1880.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
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| Quarterly | „ 13 | Quarterly | „ 16 |
| Monthly | „ 5 | Monthly | „ 6 |

To Subscribers—Up-country.

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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
| Third do. | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

Second do. ..... 3 „ „

Third and succeeding ..... 2 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARRA, 1,983 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Feb., 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Porta are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 P. M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. UMBALLA, 840 tons, on TUESDAY, 3rd February, at 4 P.M., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th February, 1880, at 10 A.M.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage .....Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 235

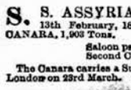
The Canara carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is due in London on 23rd March. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for odaida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd February 1880. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | ..... | Rs. 180 | ..... | Rs. 40 | |
| Suez | „ 320 | ..... | „ 260 | ..... | „ 90 | |
| Port Said | „ 380 | ..... | „ 240 | ..... | „ 90 | |
| Messina | „ 500 | ..... | „ 340 | ..... | „ 140 | |
| Naples | „ 500 | ..... | „ 340 | ..... | „ 140 | |
| Leghorn | „ 500 | ..... | „ 340 | ..... | „ 140 | |
| Genoa | „ 500 | ..... | „ 340 | ..... | „ 140 | |
| Marseilles | „ 520 | ..... | „ 350 | ..... | „ 145 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 16 o. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

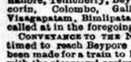
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

### HALL LINE,
### BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
### VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following are the sailings at present arranged:—

| | Comdr. | Tons. | H.P. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Baltimore | J. Verril | 2300 | 200 | about | 25th Feb. |
| Tydal Hall | Owen Lloyd | 2700 | 400 | „ | 24th Mar. |
| Spoke Hall | J. Brass | 2700 | 400 | „ | 21st Apl. |

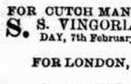
Passage Money.....Rs. 500.

For further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1880.

### ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
### BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES,
AND
### BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following are the sailings at present arranged:—

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

| Commander. | Tons. | H. P. | Nominal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANGLIA | John Anderson | 2253 | 400 | 10th Feb. |

Passage Money .....Rs. 400.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

| Commander. | Tons. | H. P. | Nominal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BRITANNIA | Robert Hutchinson | | | about 13th March. |
| OLYMPIA | John Craig | 2000 | 300 | „ 27th March. |

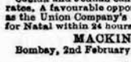
Passage Money.....Rs. 500.

For further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1880.

### ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
BOMBAY TO COAST AND CALCUTTA.



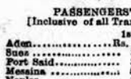
MAHARAJAH will sail about 20th January.
SHAH JEHAN will sail about 11th February.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
13th January, 1880. Agents.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. FARE—Rs. 500.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, CAPT. R. COLLIN,



2,100 Tons, 300 H. P.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

For plans of Cabins and for further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 9th January 1880. Agents.

N.B.—To be followed by the S. S. TRENTHAM HALL about the 5th March.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (e) | KHIVA | 2959 | 450 | G. Lee | 7th Feb. |
| | TRAVANCORE | 1900 | 350 | R. Scott | 14th do. |
| (e) | BOKHARA | 2932 | 450 | W. D. Anderson | 21st Feb. |
| | VENETIA | 3736 | 440 | J. Orman | 28th do. |
| (e) | MONGOLIA | 3833 | 530 | R. M. Edmond | 6th March. |
| | SUMATRA | 2468 | 450 | R. F. Briscoe | 13th do. |
| (e) | NEPAUL | 3336 | 400 | J. S. Murray | 20th do. |
| | ZAMBESI | 2421 | 370 | A. Symons | 27th do. |
| (e) | DECCAN | 3429 | 550 | W. S. Andrews | 3rd April. |
| | THERAIN | 2949 | 400 | A. H. Johnson | 10th do. |
| (e) | KAISER-I-HIND | 4023 | 700 | R. Methven | 17th do. |
| | SURAT | 3141 | 330 | W. E. Breeze | 24th do. |
| (e) | PERSIA | 3930 | 600 | | 1st May. |

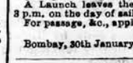
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

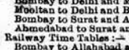
| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KAISER-I-HIND | 4023 | 700 | R. Methven | 12th Feb. 1880 |
| GWALIOR | 2735 | 400 | J. C. Baird | 27th do. |
| KASHGAR | 2631 | 450 | E. J. Baker | 12th March. |
| NIZAM | 3735 | 460 | A. E. Barlow | 26th do. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANGALORE | 2342 | 450 | H. Wyatt | 14th Feb. |
| SIAM | 3014 | 500 | G. N. Hector | 28th do. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

### QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.. | In 1870 | ... | £139,808 |
| | „ 1873 | ... | £295,149 |
| | „ 1877 | ... | £450,883 |

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1880,
At the usual cheap rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

*Now Ready*
THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
FEBRUARY 1880.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
*Indian Postage, ½ Anna.*
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Mooltan to Kotree.
Kotree to Kurrachee and back.
Mooltan to Shersha and back.
Kotree to Mooltan.
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scindia State Railway.
Agra to Dholpur and back.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anakari Chatram and back.
Madras to Chilambaram and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
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Steam Navigation Companies:—
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Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder Messrs. Cooper & Co. Watson's Esplanade Ho el Treacher & Co. Badham & Co. Asquith and Lord Byculla Hotel and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Cumetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ....Kellner & Co.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill Gordon and Gotch, St. Pride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co. Gants Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road and Railway Station, Ralchore.
Ootacamund...."Neilgherry Courier" Office
Poona .....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad.....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad ..Cursetjee & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

LESSEE.....Mr. R. STEWART.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1880.
THE STEWART TROUPE
will appear in their Grand Extravaganza,
H. M. S. PINAFORE,
being an Original Burlesque
on
H. M.S. PINAFORE.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
With Elegant and Appropriate Music,
and
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
BY MR. M. FREYBERGER.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 4 | Balcony | Rs. 2 |
| Stalls | „ 3 | Pit | „ 1 |

Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

Dress Circle Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

MUSICAL CONDUCTOR,
Mr. HARCOURT LEE, R.A.M.
H. P. LYONS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CRUISE OF H. M. S. BINNACLE.
CRUISE OF H. M. S. BINNACLE.
Will start from the stage of
GRANT ROAD THEATRE AT 9 P. M.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Mail Steamer MANILLA, Captain Donzzo, ARRIVED in Bombay Harbour on the 1st instant, from LONDON, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS OF LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

### NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 127th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd February 1880.

GUTTUK PRESERVE.—This most delicious and sweet preserve, manufactured from the best juice of fruits obtainable on the surface of the earth, is prepared by E. O. D. and Company, who guarantee to the public of its delicious and sweet taste ever known in the annals of Preserves. It is recommended to those who are in the habit of daily using other sorts of preserves at their breakfast, for its purity, freshness, delicious taste, and digestive power.

Sole Agent—ESOOFALLY ADAMJEE, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay, and sold by all other provision merchants.

### COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of 800 lb. of ARROWROOT and 3,000 PAIRS of SHOES, country, large size, as per muster to be seen in the Executive Commissariat Office.

OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p. m., for ARROWROOT and on WEDNESDAY the 4th idem for SHOES.

Further particulars can be had on application at the above office.

H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lt.-Col,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 2nd February 1880.

### ICED FISH.

ICED POMPLETS, SALMON FISH, Sice Fish, Prawns and Oysters can be had at the Ice Depôt, Crawford Market and Moody Bay [Forbes' Ice Factory] from 6 to 10 a.m., and from 2 till 4 p.m. daily.

The Fish are frozen in ice immediately after the fishermen bring them ashore and will be offered to the public at market rates.

Orders for quantities registered at the Depôt.

F. PARKER.

### NOTICE.

IN consequence of the DEATH of our senior Mr. ALBERT KUNKLER on the 24th ultimo, the AFFAIRS of our FIRM will be WOUND UP by Mr. L. SINGER.

KUNKLER, SINGER & Co., in Liquidation.

Bombay, 2nd February 1880.

THE undersigned will CARRY on the BUSINESS formerly carried on by Messrs. Kunkler, Singer and Co., as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS under the style of L. SINGER and Co.

L. SINGER.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF TIME ALLOWED FREE OF WHARFAGE AT WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after this date, the TIME allowed for GOODS to remain on the Company's premises, FREE OF WHARFAGE when consigned to their Goods Depôt at Wari Bunder, will be FORTY-EIGHT HOURS after midnight of the day on which they are available for delivery.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 2nd February 1880.

### BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION to be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 4 o'clock p.m., the following Resolutions will be submitted:—

1. That, under contracts of cotton made for forward delivery, fair staple of the description must be tendered, and, if in the opinion of the arbitrators or of the Committee on appeal, the cotton is not of fair staple, the lot may be rejected.
2. That the fees recognised by the Association on surveys of cotton are Re. 10 for lots of 100 bales or less, and Rs. 15 for any larger quantity.

By Order of the Committee.

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd February 1880.

### KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF RUBBLE, DRESSED ARCH STONES, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Rubble, Dressed Arch Stones, &c., required for Bridges on the Kathiawar State Railways.

2. It is roughly estimated that about 15,00,000 cubic feet of Rubble and 1,50,000 cubic feet of Dressed Arch Stones will be required over the whole line.

3. More detailed information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, regarding probable quantities in each bridge, specification, &c.

4. Tenders may be submitted for Sections of line or for each bridge at the option of the tenderer.

5. Tenders will be received up to noon of the 15th February.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. C. RENNIE,
Superintendent of Works, Kathiawar State Railways.

Dated Bhavnagar, 31st January 1880.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS and EFFECTS of NARAYEN BALAL, late of Ratnagiri, deceased.

KESHOW BALAL..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Effects of the abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction by the abovenamed Applicant as constituted Attorney of RAMABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, for the use and benefit of the principal and limited until the said Ramabai shall or may apply herself for such Letters of Administration. ALL PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 3rd day of February, 1880.

BALKRISHNA & BHUGWANDAS,
Applicant's Attorneys.

### RAPID WRITER!

RE-PRODUCES 1 to 100 copies of Letters, Circulars, Memoranda, &c., by merely placing the sheet of paper in the Apparatus and rubbing it lightly with the hand.

The Apparatus merely requires washing with cold water after the work is done.

PRICE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Note Size, in Handsome Polished Boxes... | Rs. | 7 | |
| Quarto | „ | „ | „ 12 |
| Foolscap | „ | „ | „ 15 |
| Folio | „ | „ | „ 21 |
| Prepared Ink in Glass-stoppered bottles... | „ | 1 | |

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

### SPORTING AMMUNITION.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPS. | SHOT. |
| CARTRIDGES. | WADDING. |
| POWDER. | SUNDRIES. |

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION OF THE HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

### EFFERVESCENT LIME JUICE SALINE.

A kind refresher of summer heats, containing the salutary and curative properties of Lime Juice in a granular effervescent form.

Large bottles Cash Rs. 1-12 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
### WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 12.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per do. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.....Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
### BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

## STOCK-TAKING SALE,
## REDUCED PRICES.
### GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Shirts ..... Plain Fronts ..... | reduced to | Rs. | 15 | per ½ dozen. |
| Colored Knot Scarves ..... | reduced to | Re. | 1 | each. |
| „ Windsor Ties ..... | reduced to | Re. | 1 | each. |
| Colored Cotton Socks ..... | reduced to | Rs. | 5 | per ½ dozen. |
| White Cotton Socks ..... | reduced to | Rs. | 4-12 | per ½ dozen. |
| White Cotton Braces ..... | reduced to | | 8 as. | per pair. |
| Strong Rubber Braces, Leather Ends ..... | reduced to | Re. | 1 | per pair. |
| Short Cotton Drawers ..... | reduced to | Rs. | 2-8 | per pair. |
| Short Merino Drawers ..... | reduced to | Rs. | 2-8 | per pair. |
| Bathing Drawers ..... | reduced to | | 8 as. | per pair. |
| Narrow White Ties ..... | reduced to | Re. | 1-8 | per ½ dozen. |
| White Evening Bows ..... | reduced to | Re. | 1 | for three. |
| White Linen Collars ..... | reduced to | Rs. | 2 | per dozen. |
| Long Cotton Stockings ..... | reduced to | Rs. | 3-4 | per ½ dozen. |
| Long Worsted Stockings ..... | reduced to | Re. | 1-4 | per pair. |
| Dominoes ..... | | | As. | 8 the set. |
| Black Dress Hats ..... | reduced to | Rs. | 3-8 | each. |
| Drab Dress Hats ..... | reduced to | Rs. | 3-8 | each. |
| Black Felt Hats ..... | reduced to | Rs. | 2-0 | each. |
| Brown Felt Hats..... | reduced to | Rs. | 2-0 | each. |
| Drab Felt Hats ..... | reduced to | Rs. | 2-0 | each. |

Great reduction in Helmets, Pith Hats, Caps, and Pugrees.

## WATSON & COMPANY,
### ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL & IMPORTANT NOTICE.
## NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
### 13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY. 13.

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, 13, MEADOW STREET, 13.

WE very respectfully beg to inform our numerous friends and constituents both in Bombay and the Mofussil, that we have JUST RECEIVED a NEW and IMPORTANT ADDITION to our already EXTENSIVE STOCK, suitable for the present season.

This stock has been purchased to our order by our agents in England, and great care and taste has been displayed in the selections, and we confidently assert the goods will be found second to none, and our prices lower than that of any other House in India.

### OUR NEW STOCK COMPRISE

Black and Blue West of England Superfine Broadcloth, Black, Blue and Grey Venetians.

Black, Blue, Light and Dark Grey Meltons.

Black, Blue, Brown, Light and Dark Grey Serges of most Superior Textures, and a very choice stock of Fancy Coating, White and Fancy Vesting, Bedford Cords, Whip Cords, English and Scotch Tweeds, White Serge Flannel, White and Colored Flannels, Jute, Oxford and Cambric Shirting, Hawke's Regulation Helmets, Ellwood's Helmets, Ellwood's Hunting Hats, covered with White and Brown Canvas; Dress Hats, Drab Shell Hats, Christy's Black Brown and Drab Fancy Felt Hats, Tweed Hats, Scotch Caps, Gentlemen's Shirts, Collars, Under Vests, Scarfs and Neckties in all Colours, Merino Woollen and Cotton Socks, Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braces, Belts, Scotch Maud, Railway Rugs, Rug Straps, Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks, Deck Chairs, Soiled Linen Bags, English Blankets, in Red, Blue and White, and a large stock of Fancy Goods, of which an early inspection is solicited by

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.

DECK SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN SIX HOURS' NOTICE, FROM RS. 20 PER SUIT, MATERIALS ALL WOOL.

## VALENTINES.

A VERY CHOICE SELECTION FROM ALL THE BEST MAKERS.

Prices—Rs. 10, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 12 as., 8 as., 6 as., 4 as.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LAUGHABLE COMIC VALENTINES

At from 4 as. each.

THE SEASON'S COMIC VALENTINE.
THE MUSICAL BABY,
A PRETTY LITTLE PET IN SILK AND MUSLIN,
RS. 2-8.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

THIS EVENING AT 9,
The Historical Extravaganza,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry VIII. of England | Mr. H. R. Teesdale. |
| Francis I. of France | Mr. A. B. Tapping. |
| Earl Darnley | Miss Margie Antoinette. |
| Tete de Vere | Mr. C. Cartwright. |
| Sir Guy the Cripple | Mr. J. S. Hewitt. |
| The Duke of Suffolk | M. C. to English Court. Miss Minnie Hampden. |
| Le Sieur de Boissy | M. C. to French Court. Miss Gertrude Doré. |
| Von Schlesher | German Mr. Thompson. |
| Von Krasher | M. C. to Mr. Carter. |
| Von Smasher | Banditti Mr. Crofts. |
| Bloc | Mr. Carlyon. |
| Queen Katherine | Mr. S. Sievier. |
| Anne Boleyn | Miss Agnes Birchenough. |
| The Lady Constance de Grey | Miss Edith Wilson. |
| "SHOUT, BOYS, SHOUT:" BUT IN A WHISPER | Sir Guy. |
| "I'M IT SO" | Dorney. |
| "OH! PLEASE DON'T" | Constance. |

Scene I.
THE QUAY AT CALAIS.

Scene II.
THE WOODS AND FORESTS.

Scene III.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

Scene IV.
ANTE-CHAMBER IN KING HENRY'S PAVILION.

Scene V.
THE TOURNAMENT.

The New Scenery by Signor Magni.

The music arranged by Mr. A. J. Levey.

The whole produced under the direction of Mr. H. R. Teesdale.

ON WEDNESDAY,
"A LESSON IN LOVE."

In Preparation,
"H. M. S. PINAFORE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stage Box to admit 8 | Rs. | 32 |
| Private Box to admit 4 | „ | 16 |
| Orchestra Stall | „ | 4 |
| Stall | „ | 3 |
| Pit | „ | 2 |
| Back Seat | „ | 1 |

Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

Seats and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.

Stage Manager..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
Musical Director..... Mr. A. J. LEVEY.

### ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### RAJ DURBHANGAH.

WANTED,

AN ENGINEER and ARCHITECT to supervise the construction of a Palace for the Maharajah of Durbhangah according to approved designs by the late Engineer and Architect, Mr. Gough, also to supervise any irrigation or other engineering projects undertaken by the Ma

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 2, 1880.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday adds nothing to what we have already reported in our issue of this morning. Consols are still quoted at 98⅝, French Rentes at 117, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 78 for Fours and 85½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Bar Silver remains unchanged at 52 9-16d. per oz.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H. O. | Inc. | Rs. | 6,38,784 |
| Do. Branches | Dec. | ,, | 2,29,551 |
| Other Deposits | Dec. | ,, | 7,72,511 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | ,, | 1,21,963 |
| Loans | Dec. | ,, | 11,01,868 |
| Bills Discounted | Dec. | ,, | 2,31,971 |
| Cash with Correspondents | Dec. | ,, | 65,829 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Inc. | ,, | 10,55,154 |

This further increase in the Cash Balance is perhaps no more than might have been expected, considering the comparatively limited quantity of export produce still coming forward ; but the returns of the past few days show very clearly that we must witness a change in this respect at an early date. It may not perhaps come this week, but before the end of the current month our export trade cannot fail to develope materially, and with it the demand for money must increase in like proportion.

EXCHANGE.—There has been no actual change in rates to-day, but with a considerable increase in the amount of private paper offering a decidedly steadier feeling has been apparent. The Banks, although still willing to buy forward, are making slightly wider differences on current rates, and it is not improbable that we are now seeing the lowest point of the market for the time being. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | ... | 1s. 8 7-32d. | per Rs. |
| Do. | 3 months' sight... | 1s. 8 11-32d. | ,, |
| Credits | 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 8 15-32d. | ,, |
| Documents | 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 8 17-32d. | ,, |
| France | 3 ,, ,, | 2·15½ | ,, |

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 1-16 per cent. premium, but in the present position of the money market there are no sellers of 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A strong demand still exists for Fours at Rs. 93 to 1-16, but Fours-and-a-half are neglected and there are still sellers at Rs. 101½.

SHARES.—The market remains quiet but steady with very few fluctuations in prices. Bank of Bombays are unchanged at Rs. 690. In Land Shares the only alteration is an advance of Rs. 10 in Colabas, which now stand at Rs. 960. Press Companies are unmoved throughout ; and in Spinning and Weaving Mill shares we have only to notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Oriental and an advance of Rs. 40 in Albert Mills.

COTTON to-day has again been strong with a further advance of Rs. 2 per candy. The transactions reported have not been large, as exporters generally are not in receipt of any material increase on home limits. Nevertheless sufficient has been done to establish the advance, and should to-day's Liverpool market evince any improvement, the present temper of sellers here will lead to a further rise, there being no pressure of supplies to act as a check on prices. Arrivals, however, are steadily increasing, yesterday's figures being nearly 7,000 bales, so that we shall probably see our own and home values coming closer together at an early date.

SEEDS are practically unchanged.

FREIGHTS are somewhat firmer. For Liverpool 32s. 6d. to 33s. 9d. are now the current quotations, and a good demand prevails for Marseilles and Genoa. Trieste and Venice is unchanged.

PIECE GOODS, although quiet, are very firm. In the bazaar clearances to the extent of about 300 packages are reported, and if Manchester values admitted of laying down goods at to-day's Bombay values, a large business would be practicable to arrive, as dealers are by no means overstocked.

COALS are steady, but no fresh business has transpired.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Banks. | No. of Shares. | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p.ct | 124 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 4 do | 705 xd. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 5 do | 690 |
| Bank of Madras | 60,000 | 500 | all | 3 do | 640 |
| National Bank of India | 37,500 | 625 | 212 10 | 6 do | 105 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Land Co. (New) | 4,000 | 3,000 | all | 15 pa* | 960 |
| Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited | 7,500 | 150 | | 4 p.a | 117 |
| Mazagon Land | 1,750 | 2 000 | 1,000 | 20 p.a | 350 |
| Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 6,000 | 1,400 | | 15 p. | 177½ |

* Per Share for the half-year.

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 150 | 5,000 | 25,500 | 150 p.a. | 875 |
| Albert Kurrachee Co. | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 125 do | 200 |
| Alber Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 40 | 500 |
| Apollo Press Co. | 750 | 2,750 | 2,200 | 32 p.a. | 640 |
| Bailey ,, | 178 | 2,000 | 50 | 25 | 465 |
| Berar Company (New) | 155 | 500 | all | 50 p.a. | 430 |
| Indian Press Co. | 1,000 | 250 | all | 14 do | 95 |
| Bronch Cotton Co. | 400 | 250 | all | 10 do | 25 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 500 | 1,880 | all | 30 do | 325 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 800 | 300 | all | 18 do | 175 |
| Best India Press Co. | 353 | 1,000 | all | 100 do | 980 |
| Fort Press Co | 50 | 8,500 | 1,250 | 50 do | 950 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | all | 50 do | 440 |
| Mofussil Press and Ginning Co. | 1,125 | 400 | all | 30 do | 220 |
| Prince of W. Press | 120 | .. | 1,500 | 250 do | 165 |
| Swatow's Press Co. | 600 | 400 | all | 25 do | 235 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 850 | 750 | 0 do | 430 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld. | 100 | 1,000 | 925 | 125 do | 1,100 xd. |
| Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co | 150 | 850 | all | 50½ | 500 |
| Volkart's United Press Co. | 150 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 50 p.a. | 510 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albert Mills | 2,500 | 2,000 | 1,500 | Nil | 200 |
| Alfred Manufacturing Co. | 1,000 | 500 | all | Rs. 15 | 400 |
| Alliance Spinning ,, | 500 | 2,500 | all | 30 p. a. | 1,325 |
| Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company | 80,000 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 60 |
| Bhownuggur M. and P. Company | 800 | 2,000 | 2,000 | do | 300 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | all | 25 | 790 |
| Coorla S. and W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | do | 480 |
| Central India S. and W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | all | do | 575 |
| Dhurumsey Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | do | 225 |
| Empress S. and W. Co. | 700 | 1,000 | all | do | 400 |
| Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | all | 25 | 840 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Co. | 372 | 1,000 | all | 60 | 890 |
| Hydrabad S. and W. Co. | 700 | 1,000 | 2 00 | Nil | 500 |
| Jeeva Sailoo Mills | 750 | 1,000 | all | do | 710 |
| Khandesh Spinning | 750 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 30 | 890 |
| Muncherji S. & W. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | all | do | 505 |
| Madras Spining | 300 | 1,250 | all | do | 350 |
| Madras U. Spining | 427 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.a* | 1,285 |
| Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co | 80,000 | 50 | 50 | Nil | 7 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 10 p.a* | 1,145 |
| Morarjee Spinning | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 60 p.a. | 900 |
| Mazagon S. and W. Co. | 2,000 | 5,000 | .. | Nil | 70 |
| National S. and W. Co. of India | 950 | 1,000 | all | 40 p. a. | 650 |
| Oriental | 4,000 | 625 | all | 15 | 500 |
| Princes of Wales Spinning | 600 | 1,250 | all | Nil | 82 |
| Ramoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | do | 700 |
| Soondercbas Spinning | 650 | 1,000 | all | do | 640 |
| Do do, 4 Share. | 800 | 1,000 | 250 | do | 190 |
| Sholapore S. and W. Co. | 500 | 1,000 | all | 30 | 730 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | all | Nil | 425 |

Per Share for the half-year

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 225 p.a | 1,710 |
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co. | 150 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 250 p.a. | 2,675 |
| Bombay Gas Company | 80,000 | 50 | all | 7½ p. ct | 58 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited | 1250 | 100 | 100 | 10 p. a. | 105 |
| Bombay Saw Mills Co. | 600 | 1,000 | all | 70 p. a. | 510 |
| Landing and Shipping Co.of Kurrachee, Ld. | | 500 | 300 | 36 p. a. | 350 |
| Malabar Company (Ld.) | 1,000 | 300 | 100 | 7½ p. ct. | ½ |
| Mechanical BuildingsCo. | 1,000 | 500 | all | p. a. | 16 |
| Mofussil Debenture | 1,000 | 300 | 300 | ... | 311 |
| Prince of Wales Insurance Company | 250 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 85 p. a. | 900 |
| Thacker and Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 p.ct. | 118 |
| Treacher and Co. | 1,200 | 100 | all | 624 p. a. | 710 |
| Vegas Patent Slip Co. | 1,000 | 250 | all | 6 p.ct. | 17 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | .. | £20 218' 3'0 | 5 | p. ct | 310 |
| Do New £20 shares | .. | £20 13 0 16 6 | do | | 26 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 6 6 7 6 | do | | 72 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 11 13 1 | do | | 32 |
| B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 1,000 | do | | 1,103 |
| Do New Shares | .. | £18 190 9 15 | do | | 265 |

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 31st January as compared with the statement issued on the 24th January :—

| Liabilities | 24th Jan. Rs. | 31st Jan. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities | 22,00,000 | 22,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 67,59,066 | 73,97,850 |
| Do do. at Branches | 10,56,524 | 8,26,973 |
| Other Deposits | 2,43,38,832 | 2,35 66,121 |
| Post Bills | 9,088 | 9,379 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 5,81,634 | 4,00,187 |
| | 4,49,45,444 | 4,44,00,410 |
| **Assets.** | | |
| Government Securities | 31,94,375 | 30,72,412 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 15,76,895 | 14,79,779 |
| Loans, on Security of do. | 77,05,325 | 66,03,527 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 3,972 | 3,285 |
| Bills Discounted | 80,03,304 | 86,71,378 |
| Stamps | 8,121 | 3,652 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 5,83,775 | | |
| Amount applied in reduction 2,50,000 | | |
| | 3,33,400 | 3,18,775 |
| Bullion | 1,06,000 | 1,26,000 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 2,91,909 | 2,26,120 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 2,28,21,968 | 2,38,77,124 |
| | 4,49,45 444 | 4,44,00,410 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st February 1880.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m, 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah | 29·932 |
| Temperature of the Air | 77·8 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 69·1 |
| Dew Point | 64·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·648 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8. | 0·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 85·7 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 70·7 |
| General Direction of Wind* | NNW, NE, NW, NNW, NNE. |
| Goverment of wind in 24 hours* | 209. |

* From midnight to midnight.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRIG FRIENDS, 289 tons, Captains H Morgan, will sail to-day for Chittagong, with a general cargo.

THE S S ARROW, 131 tons, Captain G J Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 259 deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE S S CASTALIA, 1,660 tons, Captain J Oringle, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Genoa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Bernand, General Showerl, Mr W Stobie, and Mrs Fowler and 2 children.

THE S S ATHENS, 1,493 tons, Captain D Crokery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (1st Jan), with a cargo of 2,356 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE A H LLOYD Co's S S ETTORE, 1,313 tons, Captain C Lazarich, sailed yesterday for Singapore via Colombo and Cochin, with a general cargo and Mr Cursetjee Framjee and 341 deck passengers.

THE SHIP SHAKESPEARE, 1,757 tons, Captain George Dudley, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Liverpool (31st Oct.) with a cargo of 2,477 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B I S N Co's S S CHINDWARA, 1,553 tons, Captain A Saunders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Post Master General, Mr Pott, Mr and Mrs Jack, Miss Lilian, 9 Govt Tel Signallers, 11 constables, 1 havildar, 28 prisoners, and 49 deck.

MESSRS. R. RUBATINO Co.'S *s. s. MANILLA*, 2,429 tons, Captain G. Dodero, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from London (15th Jan), with the following cargo :—394 packages piece goods, 350 packages twist, 180 casks beer, 400 kegs and 51 packages paint, 281 packages paper, 134 packages provisions, 5 bales canvass, 625 cases candles, 357 cases matches, 25 packages whisky, 225 boxes geneva, 41 cases eau de cologne, 6 cases soap, 25 cases iron safes, 11 packages corks, 39 packages medicine, 797 drums oil, 102 packages glassware, 33 packages clocks, 55 packages salamoniac, 5 packages sarsaparilla, 93 packages nails, 152 packages window glass, 2,362 packages steel, 2,792 bars iron, 15 packages earthenware, 45 packages coal tar, 30 packages coal pitch, 201 packages oilmanstores, 400 barrels slum, 220 packages wine, 100 cases brass, 6 cases umbrellas, 55 packages varnish, 86 packages linseed oil, and many other packages of marchandise.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND, 2,559 tons, Captain Robert Methven, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from China, brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai—3 boxes gold, 10 packages silks 1,387 packages t a, 2 packges samples, and 2 packages merchandise. From Hongkong.—1 box specie, 1 box gold, 2 boxes gold leaves, 2 boxes cotton piece goods, 57 boxes silk piece goods, 210 packages tea, 169 boxes glass bangles, 18 cases glass beads, 24 packages sundries, 232 packages umbrellas, 10 cases China roots, 34 packages chinaware, 8 condy, 17 packages paper, 176 packages silk, 9 packages horns, 200 cases cinnamon, 3 cases fire crackers, 50 cases preserves, 6 cases white copper, 1 package aniseed oil, and 20 packages mattings. From Singapore.—8 packages ivory, 134 packages silk, 94 bags sago, 3 packages fruits, 5 packages mace, 446 bags coffee, 91 packages benzoin, 103 packages tea, 23 packages tapioca, 13 packages oil, 18 packages nutmegs, and 45 packages long pepper.

## ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Anglise (s) | Anderson | Glasgow, Dec 30. |
| | Manilla (s) | Dodero | London, Jan 15. |
| 2 | Chindwara (s) | Saunders | Calcutta, Jan 10. |
| | Athens (s) | Crokery | Liverpool, Jan 1. |
| | Arrow (s) | Baker | Manivee, Jan 31. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sumatra (s) | Bossehl | Genoa. |
| | Scio (s) | Wi der | Trieste. |
| 2 | Ettore (s) | Lazarich | Singapore. |
| | Castalia (s) | Cringio | Marseilles. |

The brig Friends, Morgan, to Chitagong, obtained her port clearance yesterday,

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kaisar i-Hind, to China.
Steamer Abyssina, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Chindwara, to Cost and Calcutta.
Steamer Arrow, to Cost and Calcutta.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 31.

Barrow, Lieut, Aide-de-Camp, on duty, from Dadur.

FEBRUARY 1.

Gillord, Quarter Master, R A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Minter, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Rajkote.
Hogg, Col, 13th Bombay N I, from furlough, from England.

FEBRUARY 2.

Hogg, Major, Poona Horse, on duty, from Khandala.
Justice, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.
Corbett, Captain, R H A, on duty, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 31.

Hopkins, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Belgaum.
Mackenzie, Surg, on sick leave, to England.

## THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1880.

1 There will be a parade on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 6-30 a. m. (under the Adjutant) near the Gymkhana.

Members of all the Bombay Companies are requested to attend.

The range will be closed on that date.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, January 24.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

90th Regt—2nd Lieut Blake to be Interpreter, there being no fully qualified subaltern available.

16th N I—Maj Copland, Second in Comd, to be Comdt, vice Clay, retired.

Lieut Col Bergman, Wing Comdr, to be Second in Comd, vice Copland.

Major Waller, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Bergman.

Lieut Marshall, supernumerary on the Establishment, to be Wing Officer, vice Waller.

Medical Department—Surgn Maj Duncan, [11th N I] to be Medical Storekeeper of the depot at Peshawar.

Capt Gordon, 20th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, to take up the appointment of Adjt of the 1st Administrative Bath Forfershire Rifle Volunteers.

Vety Surgn Goldsmith is directed to proceed from Umballa to Kandahar, for duty with A Batty B Brigde, R H A.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Kabul Field Force Division order, appointing Capt Brackenbury, RI Engrs, to be Field Engr ; and Lieut Kenney, RI Engrs, an Asst Field Engr.

Presidency District order, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice Reilly to officiate as Asst Apothy to a party of time expired men, as far as Allahabad.

Appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice Kirby to officiate as Asst Apothy to a detachment of the 40th Foot, proceeded to Fatehgarh on the 1st Dec 1879.

Kurram District Divisional order, appointing Capt Lloyd, 5th King's Own Borderers, to be Field Engr with the Kurram Valley Field Force.

Peshawar District order, appointing Lieut Pennington, 59th N I, to the charge of the depot 22nd N I.

Agra Brigade order, appointing Lieut Young, 12th N I, to the charge of the depot 41st N I, in addition to his other duties.

Mooltan Station order, appointing Lieut Bignell, 17th N I, to the charge of the depot 41st N I, in addition to his other duties.

Kabul Field Force order, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice Walker to officiate as Asst Apothecary with the 2-9th Foot.

9th Lancers—Regimental order, appointing Captain Butson (since deceased) to officiate as Interpreter.

2nd Battalion 2nd Foot—Garrison order, appointing Lieut Pain, Asst Inst in Musketry.

65th Foot Regtl order, appointing Lieut Ford to officiate as Interpreter, vice Capt Mackie, proceeded on General leave.

22nd N I—Regtl order, appointing Capt McRae, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Lieut Gordon, proceeded to England.

A medical certificate appointing Capt McRae, Wing Officer and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capere, deceased.

40th N I—Regtl order, appointing Capt Fraser, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr, vice Capt Hutchinson, appointed Adjt Agra and Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

9th Lancers.—Capt Chisholme, to England, to appear before a medical board.

17th Lancers.—Capt Cooke, to England, for six months on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut Hansard, (D Bat [3rd Bde,] to England, to appear before a medical board.

68th Foot.—Qmr Shea, to England, to appear before a medical board.

72nd Foot.—Major [Bt Lieut] Clarke, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut Fergusson, to England, to appear before a medical board.

90th Foot.—Capt Maude, to England, for fifteen months on urgent private affairs.

2nd N I Col Shawe, [Bl Lofy.] to Darjeeling, from the 27th Sept 1879 to the 27th March 1880, on medical certificate.

21st N I—Capt Bowlers, (Gen Lieut Lofy.) to India, for three months, on medical certificate.

21st N I—Capt Swetenham, [S C,] to India, for four months from the 14th Dec 1879, on medical certificate.

27th N I—Capt Swetenham, [S C,] to India, for six months, on medical certificate.

British Medical Service—Surgn Major Moffitt, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn Major Haines, to England, to appear before a medical board.

# POSTAL NOTICES.

## OVERLAND MAIL.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage on letters for Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2 annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route of where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey....As. 3

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Saturday *noon*.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 3 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to[illegible] starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

## TO-NIGHT.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR R. TEMPLE, BART,
G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE THIRD ANNUAL BALL of the Corps will be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, under the management of the following Committee :—

PRESIDENT.—Major the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY.

MEMBERS.

CAPT. STOKES, } Honorary Secretaries.
" TENNENT, }
" KEMP, Honorary Treasurer.
" WYER.
" [illegible].
" STURROCK.
LIEUT. ROUBOUKHOUSE.
" ROSS.

Volunteer Single Ticket.....Rs. 8
Volunteer and two Ladies.....,, 10
Non-Volunteer Single Ticket.....,, 10
Non-Volunteer and two Ladies.....,, 12
Extra Ladies' Ticket.....,, 6

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP and Co. and SOUNDY & Co.

F. STOKES, Capt. & Adjt,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretaries.

The TOWN HALL has kindly been placed at the disposal of the Committee for the occasion.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows :—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated. Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to ache.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangements to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accomodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

# CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY 1880.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 3rd, 8h. 29·6m. P.M.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Feb. Tues. 3 | English mail expected. | 6 36 | 5 53 | 3 22 m<br>4 42 a | 9 58 m<br>10 8 a |
| Wed. 4 | ..... | 6 35 | 5 53 | 4 9 m<br>5 19 m | 11 3 m<br>11 46 a |
| Th. 5 | ..... | 6 35 | 5 54 | 5 19 m<br>7 38 a | 0 37 a |
| Fri. 6 | ..... | 6 35 | 5 54 | 6 40 m<br>9 0 a | 1 37 m<br>1 43 a |
| Sat. 7 | ..... | 6 34 | 5 55 | 8 23 m<br>9 54 a | 2 57 m<br>2 49 a |
| Sun. 8 | Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday. | 6 34 | 5 55 | 9 36 m<br>10 40 a | 3 56 m<br>3 46 a |
| Mon. 9 | ..... | 6 33 | 5 56 | 10 37 m<br>11 29 a | 4 45 m<br>4 37 a |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

## BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MACDONALD—February 1st, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Charles Macdonald, of a daughter.

TINLING—January 24th, at Dharwar, the wife of Captain J. Tinling, 17th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEANE—January 20th, at Cocanada, the wife of Mr. A. H. Deane, of a daughter.

DEEDES—January 26th, at Hallery, Mercara, the wife of G. F. Deedes, of a daughter, still-born.

GROSE—January 23th, at Nellore, the wife of J. Grose, C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRAHAM—LAZARUS—January 28th, at Calcutta, Sarah, daughter of Henry Braham, to N. Lazarus, of London.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1880.

In the last Financial Statement the Government of India announced that the time had come when the Inland Customs line should be abolished, and that from the first of the following April it would almost entirely cease to exist. In conformity with this announcement, the Customs line on the frontier of the native states of Rajputana and Central India has been removed by arrangements concluded with those states. In our own Presidency, about 120 miles of the preventive cordon separating the Mahi Kanta and Reeva Kanta states in Gujarat and the British district of the Panch Mahals from Rajputana and Central India, was removed last year, and negotiations are understood to be in progress between the local Government and the salt-producing states in the northern and western portions of this Presidency for the removal of the remaining cordon, so as to enable the Government of India to complete the abolition of the Inland Customs line by the commencement of the new financial year. As Lord Lytton has just taken occasion to refer publicly to the abolition of this line as a great public benefit, it is necessary to see what the so-called reform really amounts to. To properly underatand the merits of this fiscal operation, it is necessary to state a few broad facts bearing upon it. First, then, with regard to the object of the measure. That object, we are told, in the Financial Statement, is "not to increase the burden of the salt taxes on the people of India, or to derive therefrom a larger revenue, but to make as large a step as the finances will permit toward the equalization of those duties, a condition of taxation desirable in itself and an essential preliminary to the abolition of that great opprobrium to British administration, the Inland Customs line." Thus the object of abolishing the Inland Customs line is to equalize the salt tax all over India, not to increase the salt tax nor to derive any larger revenue from it. This policy was initiated in 1869, and measures have been adopted since then to carry it out. The ten years which have elapsed since it was first announced afford a fair index of how this equalization of the salt tax has been carried out, and with what result. Let us see how the facts stand. The net salt revenue of the Empire stood in 1868-69 at £5,176,000, while the estimate for the current year is £7,000,000, the actual revenue of the past eight months having already amounted to Rs. 4,37,32,225. In the course of ten years, then, we have an addition made to the revenue from salt to the amount of nearly two crores of rupees, or two millions sterling. It is clear, therefore, that although an increase of revenue may not have been intended, the curse pursued in bringing about the so-called "reform" of salt duty has resulted in materially adding to the revenue. Sir John Strachey is of course careful to remind us that this great increase formed no part of the "original programme," though an increase was anticipated as the result of a more "scientific" administration of the revenue. Now, we have of late been frequently asked to believe in the wonderful advantages to be expected from a "scientific" rectification of one duty and another—" a scientific " frontier, and what not. But how has this process been effected with regard to the salt duty ? We have just said that the measures for equalizing the duty in the past ten years have added two crores of rupees to the revenue from salt. Is it true that this result been brought about by the cheapening of salt, or by a reduction of the duty during this period ? Or has not the larger consumption of British taxed salt been rather the outcome of closing of many salt works in British territory and in native states, and of a larger population in native states having been made to contribute to the salt revenues ? In 1868-69 the duty in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies was Re. 1-8 per mund of 82 lbs. ; in Bengal it was Rs. 3-4 ; in the rest of Upper India it was Rs. 3 ; while in Sind it was only 8 annas per maund. In Bombay long before 1868-69—that is, in 1837—the duty was 8 annas per maund. From 8 annas it was raised to 12 annas in 1844, was further increased to one rupee in 1859, and again enhanced to a rupee and a quarter in 1861 ; a rupee and-a-half in 1865 ; and a rupee and thirteen annas in 1869. Any further increase beyond this limit was strongly deprecated by the Government of Bombay, who very reluctantly gave their consent to the raising of the duty to even one rupee and thirteen annas. When Mr. Pedder was appointed on special duty in connection with the reform of the Salt Department, he gave it as his deliberate opinion that any increase above Rs. 2 per maund would prove a positive check to consumption. Yet in 1878, the salt duty was raised to Rs. 2-8 in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies ; while the reduction of duty made in Bengal was from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 3, and in Northern India from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-12. This relief to Bengal and Northern India has been so inadequate that it is scarcely felt there, judging from the retail prices of salt in those parts, which are pretty much the same since as they were before the reduction. But in Bombay the effect of a rise of 11 annas per maund has been simply crushing. Some idea of what Sir John Strachey has been pleased to call, the "scientific" manipulation of the salt revenue in this Presidency may be formed from the following figures showing the gross receipts of revenue for the past six years :—

| | Gross Receipts. |
|---|---|
| 1873-74 | 72,96,136 |
| 1874-75 | 89,90,535 |
| 1875-76 | 1,04,35,592 |
| 1876-77 | 94,59,953 (famine years.) |
| 1877-78 | 1,10,86,279 |
| 1878-79 | 1,44,16,347 |

This shows that in the course of six years the salt revenue in this Presidency has doubled, and that the great bound which it took in 1878-79 is purely the result of the increased taxation introduced in the three months previous to the commencement of that year. In the face of the facts at which we have just glanced it is absurd to pretend that the object of the reform of the salt duties was not the increase of taxation but the equalising of the duty throughout India. Lord Mayo's idea of the means of bringing about the desired equality was not by raising the rates of duty in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies but by cheapening the cost of carriage of salt, so as to admit of a reduction of duty in Bengal and Northern India through the increased consumption which would be sure to follow from the cheapness of the article. He even feared that this attempt to reduce the high rate of duty might cause a slight decrease in revenue, but he was so sure of a larger consumption of salt resulting from improved means of transit that he appears not to have thought that the revenue would be seriously endangered. The way in which the late Viceroy set about to cheapen the cost of carriage of salt from places where it was produced in inexhaustible quantities shows most distinctly that he desired to equalise the duty by lowering rates in places where they were high and not by a converse process. He secured a permanent reduction of 11 annas per maund in the rate of carriage from the Sambhar Salt Lake from the Maharajas of Jeypore and Jodhpore. But the arrangements made subsequent to the demise of the lamented Viceroy not only ignored this prominent part of his scheme, but had the result of bringing under the burden of British taxation the entire population of Rajputana and Central India, who are now for the first time taxed with a duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund on salt consumed by them. The Government of India have not yet thought fit to publish the papers connected with these salt negotiations. In their absence it is impossible to find any justification for the course which has been taken by the Government. The result so far, of the attempt to equalize the salt duty has been to discredit the statement regarding the professed original object of this reform. The burdens of the people have incressed ; the Government of India have derived an unprecedently large revenue from salt, and for the first time the native states in Rajputana and Central India have been made to pay duty on an article of consumption they can command at their very doors in unlimited qualities. No doubt a paltry sum of about eight lakhs of rupees is to be annually paid to the native rulers, but this compensation is scarcely worth the loss of rights implied, and the complete surrender of the control of the important salt works in their

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

## PREPARATIONS FOR FIGHTING.

KABUL, VIA ALLAHABAD, FEB. 2.

In the face of the existing uneasiness among the t[illegible] and Mahomed Jan's declared intention of renewing the attack, orders have been sent down the line for the moveable columns at Gandamak and Jallalabad to be in readiness to move at the shortest notice. This would enable General Arbuthnot's brigade to move to Sherpur, while the posts which that brigade now garrisons could be taken over by the two columns from Gandamak and Jallalabad.

General Gough's brigade is absorbed occupying the Bala Hissar; consequently we have no men to spare from Sherpur for outside fighting.

The Siah Sung heights are to be occupied, and, as the weather is now mild, one brigade could go under canvass and entrench itself on our old camping ground. Good roads are being made from Sherpur to Siah Sung, and a fortified enclosure will be built on the heights.

In view of a possible march upon Ghazni, General Roberts has applied for a heavy battery from Peshawur. The 5th Punjab Cavalry will be relieved here by the 3rd Bengal Cavalry as soon as possible.

Pneumonia among troops is decreasing.

From Jallalabad a flying line of telegraph is being erected as the troops advance into the Lughman country. A temporary office has been opened at the Dorunda entrance to the valley.

## YAKUB KHAN.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 2.

Yakub Khan is still at Meerut. It is rumoured that he will be sent to some hill station in March, most probably Mussoorie.

## ACTION AGAINST LORD BERESFORD.

Mr. Turner, barrister, has instructed Messrs. Sanderson and Co., solicitors, to file a suit in the Subordinate Judge's Court, Meerut, in behalf of Mr. Maitland *versus* Lord Beresford, for Rs. 6,000 for defamation.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant Jennings, of the Engineers, has been placed in political charge of the Thull Chotiali and Zawar valleys.

Deputy Surgeon General Allen, Umballa, has sent in his papers to retire from the service.

The sanction of Government is likely to be accorded to the employment of some officers of the Punjab Police on transport duty with local commission.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

## THE EXECUTIONS AT KABUL.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

A memorial has been forwarded to Lord Beaconsfield asking for an enquiry respecting the late executions at Kabul of persons not implicated in the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and staff at the Residency.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a telegram from India, stating that the report that the Viceroy is desirous of resigning office is untrue.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 5⅞ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 87⅛ |
| do. do. | 85½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 98⅛ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 | 117 |
| Bar Silver | 52 9-16d. |
| Arrivals—Oxus and Teheran. | |
| Departures—Vortigern and Bedford. | |

## RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | | 1s. 8 7-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. | 3 | months' sight. 1s. 8 11-32d. | " |
| Credits | 3 | " " 1s. 8 15-32d. | " |
| Documents | 3 | " " 1s. 8 17-32d. | " |
| Francs | 3 | " " 2·15½ | " |

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor having declined to accede to the request of Mr. Nana Morojee for a further extension of his period of office as one of the Presidency Magistrates, Mr. Webb is confirmed in his acting appointment, and Mr. P. Ryan has been appointed Acting Third Magistrate. As it is unlikely that Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee will revert to the bench, Mr. Ryan's present appointment will no doubt be eventually confirmed, and his long connection with the Secretariat thus brought to a close.

THE prospectus of the second annual meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association has been issued. The shooting will take place at Coorla on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 23rd inst. There are nine matches, and some of the prizes offered are very valuable ones, as, for instance, the cups given by Messrs. Treacher & Co. and Mr. J. P. Watson, valued at Rs. 150 each, the watch presented by Messrs. Favre Leuba & Co., value Rs. 110, and H. E. the Governor's prizes, aggregating Rs. 200. One match is open to all comers; the others to members of the Association only. Amongst the prizes is a National Rifle Association medal.

WE have been requested to state that there will be no party at the house of the Hon. M. Melvill on Thursday next.

THE S.S. Cervin was hauled out of the Prince's Dock at 12-30 p. m. on Sunday, and took up her moorings in the harbour. The dock gates were re-opened and the bridge swung at 1 a. m. yesterday, when four *padaws* left, and one entered the dock for transhipment of cargo.

IT is notified for general information, that all applications for passages in Her Majesty's Indian troopships, and correspondence relative thereto, should be addressed to the officer in charge of the Quartermaster General's Office, Simla.

WITH regard to the complaint that the 13th Hussars, which regiment has been in India since February, 1874, were entitled to be sent to the front before the 8th Hussars, who arrived from England only in January, 1879, the *Englishman* states that application was made for the services of the former regiment, but, owing to the deficiency of officers, it was reported that they were not in such a state as to enable them to proceed at present, owing to sickness amongst those with the regiment, and the number of absentees. "Taking the army list for the last quarter of 1879, we find that, including those on leave in India, the regiment had twelve absentees. There were six officers absent in England and at the Cape. The Colonel of the regiment has lately left for England owing to sickness, and the Major is at the Cape; thus both the field officers are absent, and a Captain and Brevet Major, the next senior, is on the Staff at Peshawur. Considering the duties which cavalry officers have to perform, and the vacancies arising from sickness in India, there are not too large a number of officers, were all present with the corps."

MR. JOHN JACK and Miss Annie Firmin who achieved such a signal success here last year, arrived in Bombay yesterday. They have had a very successful tour in China, and indeed, after stopping here a few days, to proceed to England. It is to be hoped that before they leave they will give a few performances either singly, or better still with one of the two companies that are now performing in Bombay.

THE Lahore paper again draws attention to the paucity of officers with native regiments in Afghanistan, and expresses regret that the proposal to fill up some of the vacancies by the appointment of young police officers has apparently been allowed to drop without any action being taken in the matter. Our contemporary writes:—The idea seemed to us eminently reasonable, and the plan well worth trying. But as it would cost money, though little compared to the amounts squandered, as in transport animals, and as the chance of hostilities on a great scale does not seem absolutely imminent at the present moment, the scheme would appear to have been dropped. Nothing but needs of the most immediate and pressing kind can attract the attention of Government, and as General Roberts does not expect to be shut up again in Sherpur just at this moment, it is evidently considered a matter of no great importance that some of the native regiments have hardly any British officers fit for duty. Perhaps when an advance to Ghazni has been forced upon us, the idea of thus supplying an urgent want may revive again, and some young officers will be appointed to regiments which they will not possibly be able to join.

THE little *Indian Church Gazette* brings a charge of "cribbing" against its big brother, the *Statesman*, whom it styles "intensely pachydermatous." The *Gazette* adds:—"We have protested to no purpose against unacknowledged appropriations from our columns. We shall in self-defence have to send the *I. C. G.* to our *Friend* a day or two after it is published."

WE are not too well off for preachers in Bombay, but the state of Madras in this respect appears to be even worse than ours. A correspondent writes:—"I am sorry to say that in my opinion there is not one good preacher and only one or two passable ones, for we are losing Mr. Strachan, the secretary of the S. P. G. He gone, there is not a man who is not a nuisance to listen to. We have one or two flowery preachers who are run after by a certain set. They plead and are lachrymose, or they threaten and thunder, and elaborate their sentences and don't preach a single thing that will bear looking into; there is no soundness in their argument and no depth in their discourse. The rest are monotonous, or inaudible, and generally wearisomely long. The bishop himself is too terrible. He occupies the pulpit for an interminable time and patters forth in a very disagreeable monotone mere sounds and nothing more, that when they fail to send you to sleep are as irritating as the perpetual clang-clang of some cracked bell ringing incessantly."

A PROJECT is under way for the formation of a company to construct and work woollen mills at Amritsar. The capital of the company is to be Rs. 7,00,000 in 7,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The proposed site of the mill is the Dharwal bridge on the Bari Doab Canal in the Gurdaspur District. This site possesses the advantage of enabling the company to use water as a motor instead of steam; the total effective horse power at this spot is 515. It is within easy distance of the important towns of Gurdaspur, Adinanagur, and Batala, whence an unlimited supply of labour can be procured. There is a metalled road to Amritsar, distance some 36 miles, and the Dhoriwal bridge is likely to be the site of one of the stations on the proposed railway from Pathankot to Amritsar. This will place the factory in railway communication with the whole of the Panjab, North-West Provinces, and Sind. The Panjab Government, who are giving the projectors every encouragement, have agreed for the first three years to make no charge for water from the Bari Doab Canal; for the second term of five years a charge of Rs. 60 per horse power per annum will be made; Rs. 100 per horse power will be charged for the third term of six years, and Rs. 150 for the fourth term of a similar duration; or in all Rs. 3,60,000 for 200 horse power for 20 years. It is calculated that fuel alone for the same steam power would cost over one lakh a year.

THE Lucknow paper states that Loodhiana fever has broken out amongst the horses of the 13th Hussars, stationed there.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE is at present at Madras, engaged on an inspection of the harbour works, and, we are informed, intends visiting all the Madras ports.

THE following are the details of the flying column to proceed from Daranta under General Bright to harry Asmatulla Khan's country.—Two guns C-3 R. A.; two guns 11-9th R. A.; two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery; one squadron Carabineers; one squadron 3rd Bengal Cavalry; 300 of the 12th Foot; 300 of the 25th Foot; 300 of the 27th Punjab Native Infantry; 600 of the 30th Punjab Native Infantry; and two companies Sappers and Miners; which, with the working party already out, makes up a strength of something over 2,500 men.

THE first defalcation case under the new money order system has occurred in Behar, where a deputy postmaster is reported to have absconded with about six hundred rupees.

THE *Deccan Star*, a native paper published at Poona, says it is currently reported that Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao is maturing a scheme, to recover from the sirdars, jahgirdars, and others of the Baroda State all the money that has been spent on the marriage of His Highness Sayaji Rao. The scheme is said to be to reserve ten per cent. of the stipends.

SMALL-POX, though not of a severe type, is reported from the Central Provinces; it is prevalent in Sumbulpore, Bhundara, and Jubbulpore. The disease is also prevalent in many parts of Bengal.

THE raid on the Baladhun tea garden has furnished the *Statesman* with the text for a sermon to the authorities on the subject of the conduct of the Naga campaign. Our contemporary writes:—While the public is very ill-informed as to the progress of events in the Naga country during the last few months, enough is known to justify a suspicion that the war is being allowed to drag along in a slow and nerveless fashion, which gives little hope of a satisfactory conclusion for many months. The Afghan war bulks so largely in the eye of the Government, that it seems to be able to see nothing else; but now that the Nagas have begun to carry the war into settled British territory and commit acts of retaliation, they will perhaps see the necessity of taking more energetic action to secure the peace of the district.

THE Governor and Council of Madras have been engaged, it seems, in the pleasing and useful task of trying to discover the why and the wherefore of the Bishop being designated "my Lord." We read in the *Indian Church Gazette* that "a correspondence took place on the subject between the Council on the one hand, and the Archdeacon and Bishop of Madras on the other, initiated, of course, by the Council, out of which, as might have been expected, came nothing in the way of a satisfactory explanation of this newly-found social difficulty; the substance of the ecclesiastical reply to a category of questions being to the effect that nothing was known, and still less cared, about this weighty matter."

MADRAS is full of grievances. The Duke of Buckingham has again refused the use of the Banquetting Hall to the inhabitants for the bachelors' ball, which used to be a brilliant annual gathering, and which it was intended to revive with all its old splendour. The Madrasees are unable to understand whence their Governor derives the right to exclude them from the hall. It certainly stands in the Government House compound, but it is a separate building, and was built as a Town Hall by public subscription aided by Government grant. The present Governor's advisers are the first who have held that the head of Madras society has an exclusive right to the place, and to keep society out of it. It was used formerly, not only for dances and dinners, but for public meetings. Dave Carson sang there; the dramatic society played there; and the Scotchmen eat their haggis there on St. Andrews' day. Another cause for dissatisfaction is found in the Government interference with the railways. The benighted correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"Why even if we want to go to Bangalore for the races or rifle shooting on a short holiday, the fun is all to be spoilt now, unless the directors of the Madras Railway in England refuse to be dictated to; and the journey will drive one mad for speed is to be reduced to fifteen miles an hour, and we shall have to spend six hours longer on the road starting in the heat of the day instead of as now, in the cool of the evening."

THE February number of the *Theosophist* has just been published, and it is perhaps the most interesting for the lovers of mystical lore of any of the series. The editor mentions with natural satisfaction that the Government of India has passed the word to the police to let the Theosophical Society alone, as it is engaged in matters not in any way connected with politics, either domestic or foreign. And the following letter from Mr. Batten, who is oddly termed the "Personal Attendant" of the Viceroy, is published to show that the powers that be have no dread of theosophy:—

DEAR MADAM, Calcutta, 1st January 1880.

I submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy the letter which you addressed to me and the numbers of the *Theosophist* which you were good enough to send.

His Excellency desires me to say that he is glad to find a Society of Western origin devoting itself with such zeal to the pursuit of Indian philosophy.

We should not wonder if Sir John Strachey were to become even more "glad" than the Viceroy himself that the Theosophists are now at work in our midst, for, judging from a paper by Dr. A. Wilder vice-president of the Society, some fine morning the straitened Indian Exchequer may be presented with untold millions, not in depreciated silver, but in red gold of the finest touch, by some one of the band. It is not, we believe, generally known that on more than one occasion in the past the English Government was enabled to pay its way by the gift of money made actually and really out of the Philosopher's Stone. And what has been done before may of course be done again if we only try:—

"Nature herself" said Mejour to Glyndon, "is a laboratory in which metals and all elements are for ever at change. Easy to make gold—easier, more commodious, and cheaper still, to make the pearl, the diamond and the ruby." Raymond Lulli, a Franciscan monk, born in 1234, a rare expert in medicine and alchemy, is said by one writer to have supplied Edward I. with six millions of money to enable him to carry on war against the Turks in Palestine. Another writer affirms that he made gold for Edward III. in the Tower of London for an entire coinage of gold nobles. He endeavoured to unite the European countries in a project to Christianise Asia and Africa; but failing in this, set out alone. He made several converts; but was finally stoned to death by the Moslems in 1314.

"Thomas Vaughan (Eugenius Philalethes) lived in the regions of the first James and Charles, who were rather famous for persecutions of 'witches.' He relates that he endeavoured once to sell 1,200 marks' worth of gold to a goldsmith. The man told him at first sight that that gold never came out of the mines, but had been produced by artificial means, not being of the standard of any known kingdom. He hurried away, leaving his gold behind.

"Indeed, if a single element lies at the foundation of nature, as Dr. Thomas R., Fraser of Halifax, N. S., has demonstrated an opinion in which he is followed by S. Pancoast of Philadelphia and J. Norman Lockyer, to whom the credit is given—then the transmutation of metals is a matter perhaps in reach."

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. lately informed us of the failure of the vintage in France and the other wine producing countries; but matters seem to be even worse than we had imagined. *Truth*, while noting the fact, is consoled by the recollection that much less wine is now drunk than in the days "when George the Third was King." He writes as follows:—It is somewhat lucky that, either owing to the bad times or to some other cause, we drink about a twelfth per cent. less wine than we did three years ago, for otherwise wine would be now at famine prices, as the vintage this year, not only in France, but in other wine growing countries, has been a very bad one. In the first ten months of 1876 we drank 15,422,000 gallons of wine, and in the first ten months of this year we have only drunk 12,391,000 gallons. The champagne vintage has entirely failed; the grapes did not ripen, and the small amount of wine that has been made is thin and sour. In some districts the phylloxera has been a worse enemy than the rain. This abominable insect seems to have first made its appearance in France at Avignon; it travelled south until its career was stopped by the sea and the mountains, then it turned northwards and westwards, making its way up to Chalons in one direction, and to Bordeaux in the other. There are several ways to stop its ravages, but all of them are too costly to be practical. Of the 5,000,000 acres under vines in France, 1,000,000 have been totally destroyed, and 3,000,000 more have been attacked. While this means may be realised from the fact that France produces an average of 1,300,000,000 million gallons of wine, the value of which is estimated at £80,000,000. On looking over the returns of the home consumption of wines for the first ten months of this year, I am suprised at the amount of port that is still drunk. I had supposed that this wine had been entirely superseded by claret. The returns are as follows:—Sherry, 3,319,000; port, 2,392,000; claret, 3,463,000; champagne, 1,171,000; Spanish red wine, 852,000; other kinds, 1,193,000 gallons. If trade revives and money becomes plentiful, wine must increase greatly in price. Those, therefore, who are wise, will lay in a stock at once. It is somewhat curious that the only vines impervious to the attacks of the phylloxera are the American; this is owing to the toughness of their skins. It may, therefore, happen that America will not only supply the world with food, but with drinkables also.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows:—I am surprised to find that a contemporary thinks it necessary to repeat the denial of a reported agreement between England and Russia, and to affirm that the statement is founded on a visit of M. Giers to the British Embassy. It is superfluous to deny a report that, as far as I know, has never been circulated. Your readers know that my statements have been not of an actual agreement, but of a *rapprochement*, a prospect of an understanding or disposition to arrive at a *modus vivendi*. Such reported *rapprochement* was certainly not founded, as alleged, on a mere visit of the Russian Minister to the British Embassy, but in fact was partly based on a communication from England, not from the Foreign Secretary, in the usual diplomatic course, but from Lord Beaconsfield himself. The result was that Prince Gortschakoff was personally gratified, and the prospect or probability of some arrangement gave him evident satisfaction. These are some, not all, the grounds of the information sent, and explain my statement that the first step was unusually significant, whilst I advisedly added that what the issue would be it was impossible to predict.

HONOLULU would seem to be a paradise for foreigners, as the Hawaiian islands are generally represented to be for the Chinese. A newspaper published there a few weeks ago says:—"Only a difference of 12° between the July temperature and that of the present month, in these sea-girt isles, and while dwellers in eastern cities, and higher latitudes, are enjoying their thanksgiving dinner in artificially heated rooms, thanksgiving day passes here bathed in the warmth of sunshine, and the senses are lulled by the music of rippling streams and the aroma of sweet scented flowers."

THE *Indian Mirror* is responsible for the following:—Shaik Munglu, a lad of about sixteen years of age, met with his death last Tuesday night from, as is alleged, the effects of a kick about the region of the stomach, dealt by a respectable European engineer, named Charles Berry Fergus, in house No. 1, Kinderdine's Lane. From enquiries made it appears that the deceased had been in the employ of a Mrs. Baker, residing in the same house, and having wages to receive called on his late mistress on the evening in question and asked to be paid up. Mrs. Baker refused to do so and referred him to the Small Cause Court. The boy, instead of leaving at once, came out of the room and made a great noise. The defendant ordered him away and almost simultaneously kicked him on the stomach. The boy cried, and holding his stomach walked down the stairs and repaired to the kitchen where he dropped down and died half an hour after. According to a witness, he had once before his death vomited and purged. The accused states that he never rose from his seat. He simply ordered the boy in a loud tone, to go away, and in order to frighten him feigned an attempt to rise and stamped his foot on the floor. The boy, believing that the defendant was after him, made an attempt to run and fell down a flight of steps, shortly after which he expired. The Coroner with a jury viewed the body at the dead house of the College Hospital last evening preliminary to the inquest which has been fixed for the 30th instant. The accused has in the meantime been required to enter into his personal recognizance in the sum of Rs. 5,000 and to find two sureties in the sum of Rs. 1,000 each.

## THE IRISH DISTRESS FUND.

WE beg to acknowledge receipt of a cheque for Rs. 100 towards this fund from W. H. N

Mr. Hormarjee Wadia, in addition to the £500 remitted to the Irish famine fund, has authorised his London agent to pay an extra £500, if required.

## VOLUNTEER RIFLE SHOOTING.

### THE VICEROY'S PRIZE.

THE shooting for the Viceroy's Prize was concluded on Thursday afternoon, at the Volunteer Camp, Kanchrapara, and the winner is Corporal Spooner, of the Calcutta Volunteers, with a total of 69 points. The following is the score:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Corporal Spooner, C V R | 69 | points. |
| Corporal Lee, E B R | 68 | " |
| Private Knight | 66 | " |
| Private Brockman | 65 | " |
| Quarter-master Hallett | 64 | " |
| Lieutenant Landale | 58 | " |
| Corporal Campbell | 56 | " |
| Captain Kennedy | 55 | " |
| Sergeant Mendies | 55 | " |
| Sergeant Lineham | 54 | " |
| Corporal Lazarus | 54 | " |

The contest between the first two competitors was most exciting.—*Englishman*.

GOLF AT MADRAS.—The monthly prizes were competed for on Friday morning, on the 'Spur Tank,' and were won by the Rev. W. Stevenson and Major Guthrie.

| SCORES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rev W Stevenson | 57 | Scratch | 57 |
| Major Guthrie | 58 | Scratch | 58 |
| Mr W Walker | 62 | Scratch | 62 |
| Mr P Stevens | 67 | 5 | 62 |
| Mr D Sinclair | 69 | 5 | 64 |
| Mr C M Smith | 76 | 8 | 68 |

—*Mail*.

VEGETABLE AND FRUIT SHOW AT CALCUTTA.—The show held on Thursday at the Town Hall was a great success, the show being the best that has ever been held. Seventy malees from different parts of the town and its environs, competed, bringing no less than seven hundred basket-loads of fruit and vegetables, both English and Indian. Of vegetables there were some very fine specimens of green peas, cauliflowers, cabbages, turnips, potatoes, carrots, spinage, celery, lettuces, onions, knol-khole, French beans, seams, and red and white beet, but we did not see any very good specimens of cucumbers and radishes, while there was an entire absence of brinjals, which flourish in great luxuriance about the time of the year. Unfortunately, the month of January is not particularly productive of fruits, yet there were some very fine specimens of pine-apples, plums, guavas, limes, gooseberries, custard apples, and *bail*. Of the latter fruit, there were really some excellent specimens. We, however, failed to see any plantains or sugarcane, though there was a batch of four fairly good pomegranates.—*Statesman*.

## LONDON THEATRES AND PICTURE GALLERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Two important additions to the winter picture exhibitions of the metropolis have been made by the opening of the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery Winter Exhibitions. The former contains 254 pictures,—a rather smaller number than were exhibited in some previous years,—and is somewhat weak in Italian art, but it contains a number of interesting pictures of the German and English schools. The speciality of the exhibition is a collection of the works of Holbein and his school, of which 36 specimens have been lent by the owners of various private picture galleries throughout the country. Among them are portraits of many famous personages in English history, and some of the pictures have a history of their own which makes them remarkable. For instance, there is a portrait of Christina of Denmark, which Holbein was sent to Brussels to paint for Henry VIII. when that monarch was in negotiation for the lady's hand after the death of his third wife, Jane Seymour. According to Hatton, the English Minister at Brussels, the sketch was made in three hours, and the King was well pleased with the portrait; but the lady is said to have declined the honour of becoming Queen of England on the ground that "she had only one head." If, she added, "nature had endowed her with two, one should have been at His Majesty's disposal." One room in the exhibition is devoted exclusively to the works of deceased English masters and includes two pictures by Severn, the friend of Keats; a fine early Turner,—a view of "Somer Hill"; several pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough; landscapes by Morland, Crome, and Bonnington; and pictures by Etty, Callcott, and Landseer. Another room contains Dutch and Flemish pictures, by Cuyp, Ruysdael, Rubens, Vandyck, Jan Both, and others; and in the large room is a miscellaneous collection, including a series of works by Reynolds and Gainsborough, two large landscapes by Cuyp, and one of Canaletto's large architectural paintings. The Grosvenor Gallery and Exhibition Gallery is exciting less controversy than usual. The distinguishing feature is a series of sketches and studies by living artists, just as last year's was a collection of sketches and fragments from the studios of the old masters. There are pen-and-ink illustrations of Thackeray's "Barry Lyndon" by Millais; several studies of Eastern heads by Holman Hunt; Mr. Poynter's original sketches for the figures in his "Atalanta's Race," his "Perseus," "Nausicaa and her maidens," and other works; and a host of studies and drawings by Sir Francis Leighton, Mr. G. F. Watts, Mr. Burne Jones, and others. Mr. Burne Jones's drawings are not such a bone of contention as are his paintings, because there is in them no question of eccentricity in colour, and some of his pencillings are admitted even by those who do not admire his paintings to be very fine. Some of his critics of last year, however, have remarked that they have not been able to find among his sketches the study for his Venus's foot, which was the subject of so much "chaff" last season. Among the other contents of the exhibition are a number of water colour drawings illustrating the living Dutch school, sent to Sir Coutts Lindsay for exhibition by the Society of Painters in water colours of the Hague.

Another vacancy in the Royal Academicians has been caused by the death of Mr. E. W. Cooke, who was distinguished for his paintings of coast scenery, and of scenes in Venice, Spain, and Morocco. There was already a vacancy by the retirement of Mr. S. Cousins, and the number of associates is at present only 27, instead of 30, which is the recognised minimum. The Academicians, however, are said to be in no hurry to fill up the vacancy, the excuse being that there are just now no outsiders who have any special claims, except Mrs. Butler (Miss Thompson), and the admission of a lady to their ranks is understood to be a step to which some of the Forty can hardly yet reconcile themselves. The outsiders naturally are not so contented with this dilatory policy of the academicians, and they now complain of an attempt being made to render the Academy a close borough, to which only the members of a set and their immediate friends are to be admitted.

A new play by Mr. Herman Merivale was produced at the Imperial (late Aquarium) Theatre the other night, but it seems likely to fare no better than most of the latest productions of English dramatists. It is entitled "The Lord of the Manor," and is nominally founded upon an incident in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," but is really founded upon M. Ambrose Thomas's opera "Mignon," which deals principally with the incident of Wilhelm's passing passion for the actress Filina. Those acquainted with Goethe's tale will remember that there are certain elements in it which make it hardly acceptable to English tastes, and in his endeavours to modify these, and in changing the *locale* of the drama from Germany to England, he has made such havoc with the story that the result is very disappointing. Some of the actors, too, are not very well suited in their parts; Mr. Farren, for instance, who is an admirable representative of elderly gentlemen, being quite out of place in the hero Wilhelm (called Wilfred in the play), who, although he is changed from an impulsive youth into a middle-aged country squire, is still scarcely the person for whom a child like Mignon (now called Sybil) would entertain an absorbing passion. Altogether the piece, although it contains some good writing, is not one which is likely to achieve much success. It will probably in a few weeks share the fate of Messrs. Besant and Rice's "Such a Good Man," which, as has been remarked, has been found "such a bad play" that it is about to be replaced by Mr. Branson Howard's "Brighton," with Mr. Charles Wyndham in his original character. Several other changes will shortly take place at various theatres. The new Haymarket Theatre is approaching completion, and Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft will commence their campaign with Lord Lytton's "Money." The run of "Drink" at the Princess's is drawing to a close (the play has reached its 193rd night) and it will be succeeded by a revival of Boucicault's "Streets of London." In the Adelphi, Mr. Wells has written a new piece for Miss Wallis, the heroine in which is the celebrated Ninon d'Enclos, and the same gentleman is to furnish a new "domestic" piece for the Duke's Theatre to succeed "The New Babylon," the 306th night of which is announced). Mr. Toole is getting better, and will soon reappear at the Folly, and the Royalty is about to pass into the hands of Mr. Burnett, the husband of Miss Jennie Lee (of "Jo" fame), who will appear in a piece called "Midge," in which she has already met with some success in the provinces.

An attempt is at length to be made to establish a dramatic academy. In a lecture given last week at the London Institution by Professor Henry Morley, he gave a sketch of the proposed institution which Mr. Henry Byron in a letter to the papers has endorsed as "founded on common sense" and not expensive and impracticable "ad." The plan suggested is similar in its details to that adopted at the Royal Academy for the training of artists. The students are to be first trained in the technicalities of their profession, and then advanced to "instruction in the subtleties of stage interpretation," and assisted in "the development of original power." Scholarships and travelling studentships are also suggested. It is stated that premises for the new academy have already been secured, and that Mr. Charles Harcourt is the secretary; but where the funds are to come from does not yet appear. That much will come of the scheme is hardly to be expected; but it would be an advantage to the stage if such an institution were only to teach young actors and actresses elocution and stage details, in which too many of them are lamentably deficient.

## OPENING OF THE TAKHTSINGJI STEAM FERRY AT BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ANOTHER of the red letter days in the current history of Bhavnagar passed over on Saturday, the 31st January, 1880. Decorated with flags and triumphal arches for over a mile in length, the new road to the site of the steam chain ferry on the Bhavnagar creek gave indication of the event of the day,—*viz.*, the opening of the ferry itself. At 6-30 a. m. the booming of guns betokened that the Political Agent and His Highness the Thakore Saheb had arrived and the performance begun. The gathering to do honour to the occasion was a most influential one. Amongst the Europeans, besides the Political Agent, Colonel Barton, and his assistants, Major Wodehouse, Captain Hunter, and Mr. Fitzgerald, there were Mesdames Proctor-Sims and Spring, Messrs. Izat, Rennie, Spring, Montague, and Rhynd, of the engineering staff of the Kathiawar Railway; Dr. Peacocke, and Messrs. Braddon, Vogler, Blackwell, Barrett, Robinson, Taylor, and Gosse. Amongst the natives there were besides the large number of high official following of the Political Agent, Messrs. Gowrishanker Udishanker, C. S. I., Dewan Samaldass Parmanandass, Vajishanker Gowrishanker, Vithaldass Samaldass.

The Naib Dewans of Junagadh, Nowanagar and Dhrangadra, and the Karbari of Palitana, and Messrs. Venishankar, Dewjibhai and other merchants of the town. As soon as the salutes were fired, Mr. Proctor-Sims, the Executive Engineer of the State, rose and said—

Colonel Barton, your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—One of the principal works I anticipated having to construct on my transfer to Bhavnagar was a long iron bridge across the Bhavnagar creek. For certain reasons this work was then postponed, and as the need has now been greatly diminished by reason of the railway, the bridge has for the present been abandoned; its great cost also being considered out of proportion to the purposes it would for some years be required to serve. But while the necessity for a permanent bridge has been lessened safer facilities for crossing the creek than the *Balam* and the *Mutchwa* afford, has been most pressing from the frequent loss of human life and torture and destruction of cattle. Failing a permanent bridge the next most efficient means is a floating one, and the simplest form of a floating bridge is perhaps a chain ferry. Accordingly I submitted a proposal for a chain ferry to His Highness Takhtsingji within a fortnight after his installation; it was at once sanctioned, and the result is now before you. On this the opening day I am glad to express my thanks to His Highness for the warm interest he has taken in this work by constant visits during its progress; the thanks of all are due to Colonel Barton for adding to the *éclat* of the occasion by so kindly consenting to preside, my thanks to Azam Gowrishanker Udishanker, C.S.I., the late Dewan, and Azam Samaldass Parmanandass, the present Dewan, for their warm and steady support in both this and all my other works; and thanks to all present for gracing the opening ceremony by their presence. (Applause.) The first chain ferry ever constructed I believe is that plying between Devonport and Torpoint which was started 46 years ago. One on an improved plan was subsequently laid at Southampton, and the plans of the latter have been followed in this one, as close as local circumstances would admit. A little still remains to be done in removing bunds and tightening up the chains before the ferry can work at all states of the tide, but a few weeks will see everything completed. The hull is 67 feet long and 23 feet broad, but the total length of the vessel from brow to brow is 93 feet. All the iron work and engines came from the works of Mr. John Stewart, of Blackwall, the makers of the excellent engines in His Highness' steamer Bhavnagar, and were supervised in England by Mr. Manning, C.E.; but the building of the whole and preparing the timber work, &c., were done here. In its journey across the creek the ferry is guided by two chains which pass through the whole length of the vessel over large driving wheels, the ends being securely moored to the opposite shores: and the motive power is obtained from a pair of 10 horse power condensing grasshopper engines. Much difficulty was experienced in stretching the chains, which are over 2,500 feet long and weigh 18 tons, across, with a tide running at times over 6 miles an hour, in building, launching, &c.; but I have been very ably assisted by my assistant, Mr. John Reynolds, and Gainsborough; and have had much help from Mr. Dorabjee Diniarjee, the iron founder of Bhavnagar, and Mr. Harilal Parshotam Mistry. The cost of the ferry itself inclusive of engines, chains, &c. is Rs. 45,167. The masonry approaches and earth work Rs. 16,785, making in all Rs. 61,952. In connection with the ferry, however, a long length of roadway has to be made both on this and the other side, the cost of which, (spent entirely in famine relief) has up to the present amounted to Rs. 39,535, making a total expenditure to date of Rs. 1,01,488. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of this speech, H. H. the Thakore Saheb having requested Colonel Barton to declare the ferry open, that officer rose and said:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to thank your Highness for your so kindly inviting me to preside on this interesting occasion. I have great pleasure in visiting Bhavnagar, because of all the states of Kathiawar, it is the foremost in the prosecution and promotion of all works of public utility, which receive additional stimulus from the personal interest displayed in them by the head of the State. When I was last here your Highness was good enough to ask me to open the new Anglo-Vernacular School. There had long been a school of this description in Bhavnagar, but the accommodation previously provided was insufficient, and it was therefore necessary to build a new building. This was designed and carried out by the talented State Engineer, Mr. Proctor-Sims, who is always happy in suiting his buildings to the site assigned to them, and I am glad to learn that the school is well attended and that the accommodation provided is ample. Since my last visit the work of improvement has gone forward rapidly and successfully. In addition to the many handsome buildings erected during the last few years, I am glad to see that the splendid hospital, which owes its origin to the liberality and kind feeling of your Highness, is well advanced, while the port Bhavnagar is being rapidly developed. We now have the railway laid down to the landing place, and in a few months I trust we shall see it in full working order. Even the produce of Kathiawar brought down in large quantities for shipment. Much, of course, remains to be done for the improvement of the port, but judging from the activity hitherto displayed, I anticipate that before very long Bhavnagar will become the Liverpool of Kathiawar. The steam ferry which we are now met to open is a very important adjunct to the port. Mr. Sims has so well described its origin, and has given us such a detailed description of its construction and cost, that I will not detain your Highness and the assembly with any unnecessary words. We had better take advantage of the tide to make a trial trip and reserve our cheers and congratulations until we return.

At this call, after flowers were distributed, a large number of the assembly stepped on board the ferry which immediately steamed right across the creek and straight back. His Highness's band, which was accommodated on the ferry, discoursed music all the while. On the return, Mr. Proctor-Sims was congratulated by all present on the success of the opening. Colonel Barton then declared the "Takhtsingji steam ferry" to be duly open, and called on all to follow his lead in three cheers for His Highness Takhtsingjee, and three more for the engineer, Mr. Proctor-Sims. His Highness then stepped forward and led three cheers for Colonel Barton, the response to which was most hearty.

A second trip of the ferry followed for all who could not go the first, and cheers led by Mr. Izat, the Engineer in Chief of the Railway, were again most vociferously delivered.

In the evening there were illuminations in most of the prominent localities in the town, and His Highness entertained the Political Agent at dinner in the durbar. The days's proceedings closed with a display of fireworks.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Bombay Volunteers' Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Grant Road Theatre, the Stewart Troupe, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," 9 p.m.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—Barkin Nundoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of house trespass by night with intent to commit theft, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Dadabhoy Cooverjee, a wholesale liquor shopkeeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by Mr. W. Webb for selling liquor in contravention of the second condition of his liquor licence.

THEFT OF BULLOCKS.—Potanseki Parmishar was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a pair of bullocks, valued Rs. 60, belonging to Rhanoo Buckmajee, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING.—Ismail Nansey was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of dishonestly inducing the delivery of forty-one copper vessels, valued Rs. 50, belonging to Sheriff Ally Tyabjee. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ADDRESS OF THE BAR TO MR. JUSTICE GREEN.—The address of the Bombay Bar to Mr. Justice Green was, we are told, in the shape of a private letter addressed to Mrs. Green; and it is therefore not available to us for publication.

GAMBLERS.—Sadoo Ragoo and nine others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Millard, before Mr. W. Webb with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Dhobywaddy. They were all found guilty and fined Rs. 5 each.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Two reputed thieves, named Muiloo Motee and Kanaga Mohanlall, were yesterday sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. W. Webb for having in

deserve special mention. The word Kuchi literary means a person who migrates, and it is applied to all the nomadic tribes who visit this district in the winter, and remove to colder climates in the summer. Among the Kuchis are found Arabs, Mohmands Ghilzais, &c. The whole of the Arabs of Jelalabad migrate to Peghman and Besud near Kabul as the hot weather approaches. Similarly the wandering Ghilzais bring their flocks down to the plains of Jelalabad to graze during the winter, but remove to the hills towards Kabul in the summer. The Kuchis are ready to take carrying contracts, and have recently done good service to the British in that respect. The district contains no town of note, and the capital itself is a miserable squalid place without a single edifice of any architectural pretension. There is a fair amount of cultivation, chiefly in the plains of Basawal and Chardih, the low lying lands of Besud and Kamah, and on the banks of the streams that descend from the Safed Koh. On the lowest ridges and spurs of this range all is bare and uncultivable, but the higher mountains of Kund, Kar Rachee and Safed Koh are clothed with thick forests of pine, almond, and other trees, where bears (both black and brown), panthers, wild sheep and goats, foxes, jackals, &c., &c., are to be found. The water supply of the district depends upon the fall of snow on the Safed Koh and other mountains to the west; when less than the usual amount of snow falls in the winter, scarcity, sometimes approaching to famine, is experienced. Mr Jenkyns mentions the *Zayarats* and other places of note, alludes to several villages and localities possessing great archæological interest, and describes the trades and manufactures of the district. He says that land of the first class will sometime fetch Rs. 600 an acre, and that average land, with a sufficient supply of water, will sell for Rs. 400 an acre. Land is redistributed at stated intervals of time. In Girdi Rachi the lands are reallotted every three years, and in Basawal and Hozaruso the period is twelve years. As far as the revenue is concerned, the Government, as a general rule, professed to take one-third of the gross produce as revenue. This proportion, if adhered to would not compare unfavourably with the principle of the British Government in India, which takes about one-half of the nett produce. The Maliks collect the revenue, if fixed in cash or grain, and are responsible for it to the *Hakem*, or Governor of the district. Other revenue besides that from land is exacted, and although it professed to appropriate only one-third of the gross produce of the country, the Kabul Government, by means of a multiplicity of vexatious cesses, in reality received very much more. For instance, there were taxes on horticulture of a certain description, and on sheep, goats, buffaloes, houses, flour mills, trades of different kinds, on Hindus, and on marriages (very heavy on a Muhammadan who married a Hindu). In fact every kind of extortion was practised (it may even be so still) on the part of the Khans, Maliks, Sirdars, and headmen of the district. Mr. Jenkyns further remarks that if the British Government were to administer the district, many of the vexatious taxes abovenamed would have to be given up; that a considerable amount of culturable waste land might be brought under cultivation by a moderate expenditure upon works of irrigation; and he estimates that, with the reductions it-seless expenditure that might be effected, the district could yield a revenue of five lacs of rupees.

In his concluding observations he says that nothing has created a greater impression upon the people of Jelalabad, since the British occupation of the district, than the orderly and fair behaviour of our troops: and the result is that whatever supplies the country affords are willingly brought in for sale, and hundreds of labourers flock to the camps for employment.

## ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.

THE controversy, or rather investigation, now pending as to the recent manufacture of actual diamonds has produced no little excitement among the holders of and dealers in precious stones. When Mr. MacTear, of the St. Rollox Works, Glasgow, thought he had achieved the artificial production of the diamond the first step taken by that gentleman was to court the fullest inquiry into the nature of his discovery. For the present opinions are divided as to the identity of the substance produced by him with genuine diamond. Testimony varies as to the actual hardness, the fusibility, and other qualities of the manufactured article. In justice to the experts to whom specimens have been submitted, it is only fair to state that the fragments of supposed diamond hitherto made at St. Rollox are very small, so minute in fact as to cause some difficulty to the investigator. Mr. Nevil Story Maskelyne, a scientific mineralogist of high reputation, at the head of his department in the British Museum, expressed himself, after a first trial, as clearly dissatisfied with the claim of the substance experimented upon to the character of the diamond. Mr. Maskelyne tried the supposed diamonds or diamond dust by a triple test assumed to be conclusive. Firstly, the diamond excels all substances in hardness, being reckoned at ten for hardness, while other precious stones, such as sapphire, ruby, emerald, topaz, and garnet, are represented by gradually diminishing numbers. Thus a diamond justifies the popular saying by being the only substance which will cut a diamond, and, as a matter of course, every softer gem. Secondly, the crystals of the diamond belong to the cubic system, and should not therefore possess the property of doubly refracting light, albeit from accidental causes, producing strain within, the crystal diamonds are not entirely without action on a ray of polarized light being sent through them. Thirdly, the diamond is pure carbon, and, as such, burns entirely away when heated to a sufficiently high temperature in the air, and more vividly so burns or glows away when heated in oxygen gas. It may be added that no solvents, not even acids, have the slightest power to dissolve or decompose the diamond. In this it is distinguished from other precious stones, most of which, having silica in their composition, cannot withstand the influence of hydric-fluoride.

Mr. Maskelyne found that the particles of St. Rollox diamonds did not scratch topaz, that they did act in the manner of a bi-refringent crystal, and that they were not fusible by the intense heat of a table blow-pipe. Genuine diamonds submitted to similar heat disappeared while the particles from Glasgow remained intact. Satisfied by these experiments that the particles were not diamonds, Mr. Maskelyne, endeavouring to find out what they were, heated them on platinum foil several times with ammonium fluoride until they became visibly more minute, and a slight reddish-white incrustation was seen on the foil. Then the particles were left for the night in hydro-fluoric acid in a platinum capsule. By the morning they had disappeared, having become dissolved in the acid, and Mr. Maskelyne pronounced Mr. Mac. Tear's diamonds not only not to be diamonds at all, but to consist of some crystallized silicate. Since this opinion was pronounced Mr. Maskelyne has seen Mr. MacTear, and found a portion of the material he has produced bear out his claim as to its excessive hardness. It is also understood that Mr. MacTear claims simply to have produced a crystalline form of carbon, irrespective of the question whether it is or is not actual diamond.

Meanwhile Mr. MacTear, not prepared to abide by the opinion of Mr. Maskelyne alone, has submitted specimens of St. Rollox diamonds to several experts engaged in the diamond trade, who report that fine particles submitted to them act in all respects like true diamond dust. Moreover, the inventor of the supposed crystallized carbon is about to ask the opinion of that eminent mineralogist Mr. Tennant, who pronounced authoritatively against the artificial sapphires brought to London not long since. These sapphires were of a fine blue colour, and counterfeited the appearance of the real gems almost as accurately as did the emeralds produced about the same time. By no means originally made for the purpose of fraud a parcel of the artificial sapphires came into the hands of a dealer, who, somewhat in doubt of his own experience, invoked the superior skill of Mr. Tennant, who by testing the supposed gems for hardness and specific gravity, at once pronounced them spurious. The precise composition of these well-made imitations of sapphire and emerald was not, it is believed, made the subject of prolonged investigation. The matter, like the supposed discovery of a method for making rubies, died out of public attention very quickly without stimulating curiosity like the experiments of Wohler and Deville, which it was once thought might exercise serious influence upon the diamond trade. Nothing less was threatened than the formation of bodies akin to the natural carbon diamond, but consisting of the element Boron. Wohler and Deville while trying to produce in large quantities pure aluminium, discovered a method of crystallizing Silicon and Boron. The crystallized Boron showed in so remarkable a manner the properties of the diamond—its hardness, transparency, and refraction—as to suggest an intimate relation between the two. The element Boron, in combination with oxygen, forms boracic acid, just as carbon with oxygen forms carbonic acid. There is surprising similarity between the elements Boron and Carbon in the conditions of their existence, and so far as is known, in the modes of origin of these forms. So far, however, as experiment has gone it has only proved that the "scarcity" produced for the moment was not due to any serious cause. It has only been possible to produce Boron crystals—which in that particular resemble the St. Rollox diamonds hitherto presented for inspection—of small size, and therefore of no value as ornamental stones. The Boron crystal has therefore never replaced nor in any way approached the value of the diamond. What the St. Rollox diamond may do remains to be seen.

It is not of the experiments of scientific chemists that the public need beware in the matter of artificial gems, but of the cunning workmen of Paris, Brussels, and the purlieus of Soho, London. It is not pretended that any serious frauds are perpetrated by the aid of the well-known "strass" or "paste" diamonds, a recognised article of commerce in this as in the last century, and worn even by day, by many vain persons in apparent unconsciousness that their harmless deception is easily detected in sunlight by the naked eye. Sham rubies and emeralds made of "strass" coloured with purple of cassius or oxide of copper, and sapphires owing their hue to oxide of cobalt, are also not apt to deceive any but the most unpractised eye; so the lapidary who works with intent to deceive makes him a "doublet" or "triplet," the latter being considered the highest form of his peculiar art. The "triplet" is in fact a sandwich stone, of which the outer slices are made of rock crystal and the middle piece of coloured glass or paste. The emerald sapphire thus constructed is of fine colour, and, when mounted, likely to impose upon all but experts. In mounting his sham sapphire, which may be worth from thirty to forty shillings, the workman conceals the double nature of his "triplet" of the stone, and thus prevents the join at the "girdle" of resist the file, the cement of the two surfaces both of which those least acquainted on test of precious stones among is set in the mounted with them. When the sapphire sets a real diddle of a ring, the too-cunning operator sells of diamond worth four or five pounds on either side of it. Having now laid out 12*l.* or 14*l.* upon his ture, he betakes himself to the seaside, if it be summer time, or to a country town in winter, and, finding himself suddenly short of money, essays to dispose of his ring, which, it is unnecessary to say, was given him by his mother. He undergoes great grief at being compelled to part with such a precious relic but has no choice, and therefore confides it to a newly made friend—who thinks it a bargain to get a ring worth 80*l* for 40*l*.—or else tries his hand on that more difficult personage, the country pawnbroker, who, seeing the diamonds to be real and having tested the sapphire, is now and then taken in by the reduced foreign gentleman, the exile in temporary straits, or by his more fleshy English confederate. Tricks of this kind have made timorous people shy of all precious stones but diamonds, which not many years ago were frequently bought as a safe and portable investment. But since the influx of African diamonds, some of which are of such fine size and quality, as to sell for 3,000*l*. or 4,000*l*. a piece, the confidence of investors has received a rude shock, and purchasers are not likely to be accelerated until the fear of last chemical discovery has passed away. Yet, should even the particles made by Mr. MacTear prove as good as he thinks them, the value of fine gems is not likely to be effected, unless indeed he should succeed in excelling the experiments of Wohler and Deville, not only as to quality but as to size.—*Daily News.*


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